CHAPTER ONE – Introduction to Hunter Education

1. Why is hunter education important?
   A. It gives hunters the skills to “limit-out” when hunting.
   B. It produces safe, knowledgeable and responsible hunters.
   C. It promotes longer hunting seasons.
   D. It helps control the animal population.

   Today, hunter education programs are about more than safety. They have been expanded to produce responsible, knowledgeable, and involved hunters—hunters who understand the importance of complying with hunting laws and behaving ethically. (See page 4)

2. Which is the basic part of a firearm?
   A. Action (lock).
   B. Stock.
   C. Barrel.
   D. All of the above.

   All modern firearms have three basic groups of parts: Action, Stock and Barrel. (See page 6)

3. Hunter education programs have always taught young hunters
   A. the practice of firearm and hunting safety
   B. the importance of joining a hunting club
   C. where to look for hunting licenses
   D. how to lobby for additional state and federal funds

   Hunter education programs have always taught young hunters the practice of firearm and hunting safety. (See page 4)

CHAPTER TWO – Know Your Firearm

4. A firearm is a tool that uses pressure from _______ to force a bullet or shot out of the barrel.
   A. burning gun powder
   B. hot air
   C. a bow string
   D. a steel rod

   A firearm is a mechanical device that uses pressure from burning powder to force a projectile through and out of a metal tube. (See page 6)
5. The basic parts of shotgun ammunition are the case, gunpowder, primer, ________, and shot or slug.
   A. bolt
   B. wad (shot cup)
   C. trigger
   D. shaft

The basic components are the case, primer, powder and projectile(s). Shotshells have an additional component called wad. (See page 9)

6. A safety is a mechanical device that ____________________.
   A. always works
   B. may fail
   C. is located in the same place on all firearms
   D. automatically turns off when the trigger is pulled

You should never replace safe firearm handling by trusting the safety on a firearm. A safety is a mechanical device that could fail. (See page 14)

7. Which number is the smallest shot size?
   A. 4
   B. 5
   C. 8
   D. 2

Diagram (See page 10)

8. Why do shotgun barrels have a choke?
   A. To prevent the barrel from fouling
   B. To reduce heat
   C. To reduce noise
   D. To control the spread or shot pattern

This spread is called the shot string. To control the shot string, shotgun barrels have a choke, which will affect the shot pattern when the shot string hits the target. (See page 18)

9. What is the first step in cleaning your firearm?
   A. Load the ammunition into the firearm.
   B. Take the gun apart.
   C. Point the muzzle in a safe direction and make sure the firearm is unloaded in both barrel and magazine.
   D. Pass a brush completely through the barrel.

Point the muzzle in a safe direction, and make sure the gun is unloaded. (See page 21)
CHAPTER THREE – Basic Shooting Skills

10. Good marksmanship is the ability to hit a target ____________________.
    A. quickly
    B. accurately every time
    C. forcefully
    D. randomly

    One of the essential skills is good marksmanship, which is accurately and consistently hitting the target where planned. (See page 23)

11. When firing a rifle, the proper trigger pull could be described as a __________.
    A. quick jerk
    B. firm slap
    C. tap like hitting a computer key
    D. slow, steady squeeze

    To pull the trigger without jarring the gun, simply apply slow, steady pressure until the gun fires. (See page 26)

12. When you’re ready to shoot a rifle, draw a deep breath and exhale ________.
    A. quickly
    B. about half of it slowly
    C. all of it
    D. after pulling the trigger

    When you’re ready to shoot, draw a deep breath and exhale about half of it. (See page 26)

13. The hardest position for firing an accurate shot at any target with a firearm is the _____ position.
    A. kneeling
    B. prone
    C. standing
    D. sitting

    Standing: With neither arm supported, this position is the most difficult position for firing an accurate shot. (See page 27)
CHAPTER FOUR – Basic Hunting Techniques

14. In many cases, being able to identify game is necessary to ensure that you’re _________.
   A. able to harvest the limit
   B. taking legal game
   C. getting satisfaction out of the hunt
   D. able to harvest a trophy

   In many cases, knowing your quarry is necessary to ensure that you’re taking legal game. (See page 32)

15. The most effective shot is delivered to an animal’s _____.
   A. back legs
   B. front legs
   C. vital organs (heart, lungs, liver)
   D. stomach

   The most effective shots are delivered to an animal’s vital organs – heart and lungs. (See page 36)

16. Three factors contribute to spoiled meat: moisture, heat and _____.
   A. smoke
   B. dirt
   C. fumes
   D. wind

   The way you handle game after its harvest can have a significant impact on the quality of the meat. The growth of bacteria is the cause of spoiled meat. Three factors contribute to bacteria growth: meat: heat, dirt and moisture. (See page 38)

CHAPTER FIVE – Primitive Hunting

17. Important crossbow safety rules include:
   A. never use a cracked bolt or arrow.
   B. never travel with a loaded, cocked crossbow.
   C. never “dry fire” a crossbow.
   D. all of the above.

   Never travel with a loaded cocked crossbow. (See page 46) Never use a cracked arrow. (See page 47) A bow should never be “dry fired.” (See page 48)
18. What is the **safest** tool to use when loading powder into a muzzleloader?
   A. Powder measure
   B. Horn
   C. Flask
   D. Metal container

   *Load a muzzleloader directly from a calibrated powder measure – do not load from a horn, flask, or other container. A loose spark or glowing ember in the barrel can cause the powder to explode.*  (See page 42)

19. Where should you point the muzzle when loading powder a muzzleloader?
   A. To the left
   B. Toward the ground
   C. **Upward and away from your body**
   D. To the right

   *The muzzle should be pointed upward and away from your body. Never work directly over the muzzle.*  (See page 42)

20. What type of arrowhead is used for big game hunting?
   A. Blunt Point
   B. **Broadhead**
   C. Bullet Point
   D. JUDO® Point

   *The only arrowhead that may be used for big game hunting is the broadhead.*  (See page 46)

21. What should be used to attach a broadhead to the end of an arrow?
   A. Screwdriver
   B. **Special broadhead wrench**
   C. Gloves
   D. Thumb and forefinger

   *Use a special wrench to screw on broadheads.*  (See page 47)

22. When you purchase your bow, what should you **never** do?
   A. Match the poundage and arrow length to yourself.
   B. Check your bowstring and pulleys.
   C. “Dry fire” it.
   D. Provide a quiver with broadhead protection.

   *A bow should never be “dry fired.”*  (See page 48)
CHAPTER SIX – Be a Safe Hunter

23. Before shooting you must always ________________________________.
   A. put on the safety
   B. be sure of your target and what’s in front of it and beyond it
   C. sight in your gun
   D. check your survival gear before leaving home

_Four main causes of hunting incidents: Hunter Judgment Mistakes, such as mistaking another person for game, or not checking the foreground or background before firing. (See page 51)_

24. One of the four primary rules of hunting safety is that you should keep your finger outside the trigger guard until _____.
   A. you hear something in the bushes
   B. you’re out of sight of other hunters
   C. you’re ready to shoot
   D. you see game

_The four primary rules of hunting safety: Point the muzzle in a safe direction. Treat every firearm with respect due a loaded gun. Be sure of the target and what is in front of it and beyond it. Keep your finger outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot. (See page 50)_

25. The ______ carry provides the best control of a firearm.
   A. two-handed
   B. trail
   C. sling
   D. elbow

_Two-handed or “Ready” Carry provides the best control, particularly in thick brush or weeds, or when you need to fire quickly. (See page 53)_

26. If three hunters are walking single file, the one in front should have the gun pointed ahead, but never __________.
   A. down
   B. over the shoulder
   C. to the left
   D. to the right

_If three hunters are walking single file, the one in the lead should have the gun pointed ahead, but never over the shoulder. (See page 54)_
27. Most fatal firearm incidents happen in the _____________.
   A. home
   B. car
   C. field
   D. boat

Statistics show that more than half of the fatal firearm incidents reported each year occur in the home. Since almost all incidents are caused by carelessness and lack of knowledge, it's the hunter's duty to help prevent firearm mishaps in the home. (See page 50)

28. When hunting in a group, the area in which a hunter may safely shoot is referred to as a _________.
   A. fire lane
   B. safe zone-of-fire
   C. field
   D. shooting alley

The area in which a hunter may safely shoot is referred to as a zone-of-fire. (See page 58)

29. No hunter should ever allow his or her gun, loaded or unloaded, to _________.
   A. point at the game
   B. point at a person
   C. point into the air
   D. fall behind the target

No hunter, especially when swinging on game, should allow his or her gun to point at a person. Better to pass up a shot than risk injuring someone or damaging property. (See page 58)

30. When is it alright to accept a firearm without checking to insure that it is not loaded?
   A. When it is from a family member
   B. When it is from a teacher or hunter safety instructor
   C. When it is from a friend
   D. Never

Always check to see that the chamber and the magazine are empty. (See page 50)
31. A _____ should be worn at all times while climbing a tree and when on a
tree stand or raised platform.
   A. full-body safety harness (FAS)
   B. signal whistle
   C. camo vest
   D. haul line

   Always use a properly fitting FAS that includes a full-body harness while
climbing a tree, installing an elevated platform or a tee stand, and hunting
from a tree stand. (See page 60)

32. Always wear a U. S. Coast Guard-approved _____ while you’re in a boat.
   A. reflective vest
   B. signal whistle
   C. signal flare
   D. Personal Flotation Device (life jacket)

   Always wear a U.S. Coast Guard-approved personal floatation vest (life
jacket) while you’re in the boat. (See page 63)

CHAPTER SEVEN – Be a Responsible and Ethical Hunter

33. Ethical behavior is defined as ________.
   A. harvesting as much game as the law allows
   B. following the example of your friends and family
   C. doing the right thing even when no one else is watching
   D. following the wildlife management laws that you agree with

   As Aldo Leopold, the “father of wildlife management,” once said, “Ethical
behavior is doing the right thing when no one else is watching – even
when doing the wrong thing is legal.” (See page 66)

34. One way responsible and ethical hunters show respect for natural
resources is ________.
   A. to pollute water
   B. to leave trash where you found it
   C. to leave the land better than they found it
   D. to not ask landowners’ permission to hunt

   Respect Natural Resources: Leave the land better than you found it. (See
page 66)
CHAPTER EIGHT – Preparation and Survival Skills

35. Why should hunters wear blaze orange clothing?
   A. It keeps you warmer than regular clothing.
   B. It makes hunters easier to spot and recognize.
   C. It blends in with fall colors, so game can’t see it.
   D. It absorbs heat from sunlight.

   Daylight fluorescent orange clothing makes it easier for one hunter to spot
   and recognize another hunter because nothing in nature matches this
   color. (See page 71)

36. Even more important to survival than food is _____________.
   A. shovel
   B. water
   C. a stocking hat
   D. a mirror

   Under most conditions, humans can only last about three days without
   water. (See page 75)

37. What is the emergency signal for distress?
   A. Three of any evenly spaced signals
   B. One long blast on a horn
   C. Waving a white flag
   D. Five of any signal

   The international emergency sign for distress is three of any signal: three
   shots, three blasts on a whistle, three flashes with a mirror, or three fires
   evenly spaced. (See page 75)

38. What is one of the first obvious symptoms of hypothermia?
   A. Sleepiness
   B. Unconsciousness
   C. Uncontrolled shivering
   D. Memory loss

   Symptoms of Hypothermia: Uncontrolled shivering – usually the first
   obvious symptom, but ceases as hypothermia progresses. (See page 76)

39. What is the best way to stop bleeding?
   A. Apply direct pressure on the wound.
   B. Apply heat and duct tape.
   C. Immerse the wound in cold water.
   D. Apply ice.

   To stop bleeding: apply direct pressure to the wound. (See page 79)
CHAPTER NINE – Wildlife Conservation

40. What is the goal of wildlife conservation?
   A. To protect hunters from dangerous animals.
   B. To develop more trophy animals.
   C. To ensure the wise use and management of resources
   D. To make sure that game and non-game species can get along.

   Today, wildlife conservation has evolved into a science, but its goal remains essentially the same: to ensure the wise use and management of renewable resources. (See page 81)

41. Carrying capacity is the number of animals the ______can support all year long, without harming the animals or surroundings.
   A. shooting club
   B. habitat (food/water/cover)
   C. camp
   D. hunters

   Carrying capacity is the number of animals the habitat can support all year long. The carrying capacity of a certain tract of land can vary from year to year. It can be changed by nature or humans. (See page 84)

42. The greatest threat to wildlife is _____________________________.
   A. becoming extinct because of hunting
   B. dying from cold exposure
   C. loss of habitat
   D. getting sick from pesticides

   If not managed properly, urban development can result in habitat loss, which presents the greatest threat to wildlife. (See page 83)

Hunting Laws

43. Daily bag limit can best be described as the total number of any kind of game that may be _____________________.
   A. taken in a week
   B. taken in a day
   C. taken by one group
   D. taken in a year

   Michigan Hunting and Trapping Guide
44. A “No Trespassing” sign means _______________________.
   A. you may hunt there if a friend was given permission
   B. you may hunt, but if caught by the landowner, you must leave
   C. the landowner does not want you on private property
   D. you may enter if you aren’t hunting

   Never enter private land that is cultivated or posted, unless you have obtained permission first. (See page 67)

45. To legally transport guns in a vehicle on a road in Michigan ____________.
   A. the bolt must be totally removed from the gun
   B. all magazines/clips must be removed from the gun
   C. the gun must be unloaded and totally enclosed in a case
   D. the gun must be taken apart into two pieces

   Transporting firearms involves both legal and safe practices. In addition to federal laws, there are regulations that vary from state to state. General rules: Always unload and case firearms before transporting them. In many states, this may be the law. (See page 57)

46. You can obtain a summary of the hunting regulations for Michigan at ____________.
   A. any of the following locations
   B. Michigan DNR Operations Service Centers/District Offices
   C. Michigan DNR website
   D. stores which sell hunting licenses

47. Which of the following blaze orange garments are legally required during the firearm deer season?
   A. Socks
   B. Hat, jacket, or vest
   C. Gloves
   D. Pants

   Michigan Hunting and Trapping Guide

48. Once a big game animal is dead, immediately _____________.
   A. begin field dressing
   B. tag it, indicating the date of kill
   C. make an incision to drain blood
   D. move it to a shady area

   Once the animal is dead, immediately tag it, indicating the date of kill. Then begin field dressing. (page 38)
49. What method must be used to haul hunting equipment into or out of a tree stand?
   A. Make sure the firearm/archery equipment is unloaded/unnocked and then tie to a haul line (firearm barrel pointed down).
   B. Carry it on your back with a sling.
   C. Tie a rope to the trigger guard and haul it up on the rope.
   D. Drop it down or have a hunting partner hand it up to you.

   Never carry your hunting equipment up or down the tree with you as you climb. Always use a haul line. Before attaching the haul line to your hunting equipment: If using a firearm, unload it and open the action….If using a firearm, attach the haul line to the firearm’s sling so that the firearm hangs with the muzzle pointed down. (See page 61)

50. Drinking alcohol or drugs before or during the hunt increases the risk of incidents because it ____________.
   A. affects your appetite
   B. impairs your judgment, coordination, hearing, vision, and communication
   C. increases your energy
   D. improves your ability to tell directions

   Consuming alcohol before or during the hunt increases the risk of incidents because it impairs several functions: Coordination, Hearing, Vision, Communication, Judgement. Drugs can have a similar effect. (See page 59)